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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). Wednesday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). Thursday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). Friday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). Saturday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). Sunday, fair. Temp. 40-45 (32-59). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1977

Established 1887

No Rights Debate Cutoff

Compromise at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Soviet and Soviet-bloc delegates to the Helsinki conference agreed today to allow the meeting to go ahead despite a Soviet attempt to cut debate on human rights. The U.S. and Soviet diplomats agreed that the Helsinki conference would proceed on the basis of a compromise that the West can still accept.

To Mark Year's Activity Rebels in Prague Plan New Rights Document

By Paul Hofmann
PRAGUE, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The Czechoslovakian Communist Party is preparing a new document to mark the anniversary of the publication of the Helsinki accords, a document that would mark the anniversary of the publication of the Helsinki accords, a document that would mark the anniversary of the publication of the Helsinki accords.

that the Soviet Union wanted the Helsinki conference to be a "guiltless" one—declaring that the Helsinki conference would proceed on the basis of a compromise that the West can still accept.

The procedural wrangle revealed that the West and the Soviet bloc are still far apart in their goals. Western countries have made a series of specific proposals on human rights and have offered a draft declaration that calls for protection of Helsinki monitoring groups like the one Mr. Shcharansky joined.

But delegates expect the Russians to block most of the proposals under the Helsinki rule that all agreements must be unanimous.

The compromise, worked out in negotiations over the weekend, declares "The Helsinki meeting has completed its review of each country's implementation of the Helsinki accord and proposals for improvement and now proceeds to items 5 and 6 (drafting a report and planning the next review conference)." This was the cutoff clause.

But it then says, "The plenary (session) remains open for any intervention by any delegation." Western delegates said the Soviet Union rejected this guarantee on Saturday but backed down this morning, although Soviet delegate Tull Voronov denied that and said that the key point was the declaration that the review stage of the meeting is over.

Bukovsky Critic of West
NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Vladimir Bukovsky, the exiled Soviet dissident, criticized Western nations and the U.S. administration today for softening their stand on human rights.

He said at a press conference and luncheon speech that it was "a wonderful thing" when President Carter opened his term by speaking out for human rights. But he said the campaign had subsequently been "played down" because of pressure from such Western nations as France and from groups within the United States.

The luncheon was sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.



A Paris fireman inspects damage at Fauchon after two bombs destroyed shop yesterday.

Bombs, Fire at Fauchon

Paris Gourmet Store Is Destroyed

PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP).—Two bombs that exploded early today and resulting fire destroyed Fauchon, the gourmet store in the heart of Paris. The store was a victim of a series of bombings that began last night. The store was a victim of a series of bombings that began last night.

The police said the bombs were set off in front of the store shortly after 5 a.m. when only six employees were in the building. They escaped unhurt, but much of the huge Christmas stock of food and spirits was destroyed.

The store is normally closed Monday, even in the holiday season. The police opened a criminal investigation to seek the attackers.

Salaries Guaranteed
Edmond Bory, owner and manager of the century-old store beside the Madeleine Church, said that he would guarantee the salaries and Christmas bonuses.

Peking Congress Set
HONG KONG, Dec. 19 (AP).—China will convene its next People's National Congress next month, a Hong Kong newspaper reported today.

A lawyer for the families of the eight said today that "we are extremely worried."

In a curt Foreign Ministry statement the French government upheld its right to intervene in the former Spanish Sahara at the request of the Mauritania government. The Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting both Mauritania and Morocco, which divided the former Spanish territory between themselves two years ago.

As far as the French attitude is concerned, the Foreign Ministry points out that as it was announced several weeks ago, our aerial elements are assigned to aid the security of our citizens in Mauritania when they are in danger and at the request of the French government," the statement said.

Polisario Accusation
At a press conference in Algiers, Omar Hadrami, a member of the Polisario central committee, said that 28 French planes including four Breguet-Atlantic transports and two 12-planes squadrons of Jaguar fighter-bombers attacked a guerrilla column with napalm and phosphorus, killing 80 persons—50 guerrillas and 30 Mauritanian prisoners.

Mr. Hadrami said the French planes came from Nouadhibou, Mauritania, and Dakar, Senegal. He accused French President

In Ismailia Begin Will See Sadat Sunday

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced today that he and his wife will go to Egypt Sunday for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

The announcement said that the site of the talks had not been decided but Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency said that they would be held in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, where Mr. Sadat has a guest house. The Egyptian leader went there to meet Mr. Begin's announcement.

The Israeli leader's announcement was issued after a busy morning of conferences during which Mr. Begin briefed leaders of the Christian Lebanese community here on the state of Christians in southern Lebanon, the site of repeated battles between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed Christians.

The American Lebanese League's chairman, Dr. Elias Saad, said that the Israeli leader's announcement was issued after a busy morning of conferences during which Mr. Begin briefed leaders of the Christian Lebanese community here on the state of Christians in southern Lebanon, the site of repeated battles between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed Christians.

A spokesman said Mr. Begin reported on the massacre of 400 Christians by Palestinian guerrillas in a southern Lebanese town.

Assistance Cited
The Israeli leader also reported on the technical and medical assistance that his government gave to the Christian Arabs during and after the Lebanese civil war when Israel opened its borders to a number of Christian refugees.

Later today Mr. Begin met with a group of congressional leaders to brief them on his weekend talks with President Carter, and he was to see UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim this evening.

Mr. Begin will fly to London tomorrow to brief British Prime Minister James Callaghan and a special envoy of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing about the Israeli actions in the current Middle East peace initiatives. Mr. Begin is to return to Israel tomorrow night.

In an interview to be broadcast tonight on ABC Television news, Mr. Begin spelled out for the first time publicly some of his ideas for citizenship for Arabs residing on the West Bank. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thousands Said Afflicted by Rare Disease in Egypt

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Many thousands of Egyptians have contracted a rare disease usually confined to animals and humans are reported dying, according to the magazine Medical World News.

The latest issue said that the Egyptian government has asked the United States for help in controlling the epidemic.

The magazine said that Dr. David Moore, of the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, was invited to Egypt in October, when the disease— Rift Valley fever—first appeared. He spent five weeks there, observing efforts to contain it, the magazine reported.

The Cairo-detailed article quoted him as saying that Rift Valley fever, a little-known viral infection, flared up in a rural area of the Nile Delta northeast of Cairo in the Sharqiya governorate. Thousands of persons had contracted the disease and hundreds were reported dying, he said.

The virus is carried by mosquitoes and usually afflicts sheep. When it does infect humans, it is generally a mild illness, producing influenza-like symptoms. This viral strain, the first to afflict humans in Egypt, appeared particularly virulent.

"We get a lot of static," added an employee of the State Department's Office of Congressional Relations, who did not want to be identified, "because there are a lot of families who can't afford to have the remains shipped. A lot of people on Social Security... can't afford it. It's a bad situation and rather a controversial issue."

Six months after their son's death, the Malones have not received an autopsy report from French authorities, despite repeated requests. They were told that a heart attack was the cause of death.

At 6-foot-11, their son had been a high-school All-America basketball player. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Asian Regional Issues Discussed

U.S. and Vietnam Resume Talks on Relations

PARIS, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The United States and Vietnam resumed talks today on establishing normal diplomatic and economic relations and said that they have broadened the talks to include issues confronting their governments in Southeast Asia.

Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Pacific and Southeast Asian affairs, and Phan Hien met for three hours at the Vietnamese Embassy. They decided to hold the second and final meeting of their current round of talks tomorrow.

Outside the embassy, police broke up a demonstration by 12 Vietnamese refugees and tore up their posters carrying demands for restoration of human rights in Vietnam.



U.S. representative Richard Holbrooke is welcomed by deputy Vietnamese Foreign Minister Phan Hien at Vietnamese Embassy in Paris yesterday as negotiations resumed.

'If You Want the Body, Send \$3,000' A Death in Europe... Red Tape... Grief in U.S.

By John Jacobs
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP).—Last April Tom Malone collapsed and died on a basketball court in Montpelier, France. A native of Ashland, Ohio, he was, at age 24, one of Europe's leading basketball stars.

"When I got the telegram from our government, I was just absolutely shocked," Collins Malone, the young man's mother, said in an interview, "because it said, 'If you want the body, send \$3,000; if you want local burial, \$1,000; if you want cremation and local burial, send \$700.'"

"It was just straight out: That's the way it is," Mrs. Malone continued. "It really upset me, because it is a tremendous sum, and they didn't say what it was going to be used for."

Donald Malone, her husband, had recently undergone open-heart surgery, which had strained the family's financial resources to the limit. The son's life-insurance payments had lapsed and had not been renewed. Friends chipped in to pay for the return of the body.

Mrs. Malone said: "His death alone was overwhelming to our whole family, but the crash, the humane methods of our State Department in arranging his return merits the wrath of all of us."

The Malones' experience is not unique. An average of 10 Americans die overseas every day, although many of them do so in the lands of their ethnic origin and are buried by relatives there.

A State Department letter to Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-Ky., who has a staff aide spend many hours on the Malone case, said: "At least 10 bodies each day [are] returned to the United States, with the cost ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for each."

Diana Henschaw, of the Office of Special Consular Services in the State Department, said that unless a consulate receives money to pass on to the appropriate authorities, people who die abroad are buried locally in a pauper's grave.

"We get a lot of static," added an employee of the State Department's Office of Congressional Relations, who did not want to be identified, "because there are a lot of families who can't afford to have the remains shipped. A lot of people on Social Security... can't afford it. It's a bad situation and rather a controversial issue."

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Noting U.S. Military Aid to Tehran

Senate Unit's Study Assesses Chance of Saudi-Iran Conflict

By Jim Hoagland and J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The specter of armed conflict between America's two most important oil-producing allies—Iran and Saudi Arabia—is raised in a Senate committee report released last night. The study suggests that the United States should continue its Iranian invasion of Saudi Arabia in certain circumstances.

"If Iran is called upon to intervene in the internal affairs of any Gulf state, it must be recognized in advance by the United States that this is the role for which Iran is being primed," the Senate study said. "Blame cannot be assigned for Iran's carrying out an implied assignment."

The report, prepared for the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources at the request of its chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that the United States has "a direct interest" in insuring that Iran has sufficient military capabilities to prevent the Soviet Union or radical forces from taking power in any of the oil-rich Gulf states, especially Saudi Arabia.

Montoneros Hold 2 French Nuns, Argentina Says

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The army announced during the weekend that two French nuns, who disappeared with 11 other persons, were being held by the leftist Peronist guerrillas. The army said that a Montonero guerrilla communiqué was sent to Agence France-Press saying that the guerrillas wanted the Roman Catholic Church to repudiate the military government and the government to free 21 prisoners.

The communiqué also called for the government to provide information on prisoners and missing persons and demanded that the French government offer asylum to all persons persecuted for political reasons.

Report Is Denied

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—An official spokesman for Argentina's Montonero guerrilla movement denied yesterday that the organization was involved in the kidnapping of the two French nuns last week.

Miguel Bonasso, press secretary at the Montoneros' office here, told newsmen: "This is a crude attempt by the military dictatorship to bring the Peronist Montonero movement into disrepute."

"The Crash of '79," which portrays an Iranian invasion of Gulf oil fields in fighting that triggers a worldwide economic collapse.

Sen. Jackson is an avowed champion of both Israel and Iran, two countries whose supporters are showing increased concern over the Carter administration's growing reliance on Saudi Arabia's oil supplies and financial reserves.

The senator is expected to lead a Senate fight next year to deny Saudi Arabia the right to buy 60 F-15 fighter-bombers promised by the administration.

While arguing that the United States has an interest in Iran's military strength, the report offered no such endorsement for Saudi Arabia. Moreover, it called political stability in Saudi Arabia "a complementary interest" for the United States, after the primary goal of "maintaining access to the vital oil reserves of Saudi Arabia."

The United States imports from Saudi Arabia 25 per cent of the 8.5 million barrels of oil it consumes daily. Iran provides 6 per cent of U.S. imports.

Production in Iran, which has embarked on an ambitious but still faltering economic-development program and which has built up one of the world's most sophisticated military machines, is falling. Saudi Arabia, which has a small, poorly trained army, sits atop the world's richest pool of oil reserves.

In summing up the "implications" of U.S.-Iranian ties, the report's authors apparently tried to soften the impact of their strategic analysis by pointing out that "the United States is not committed to resupply Iran with military equipment or parts in the event of an Iranian military action which does not serve U.S. interests."

However, pro-Iranian thrust of the report is reflected by the fact that the authors wrote in the original draft, obtained by The Washington Post, that "Iran does not have a free hand and must not have one," but those words were not in the version issued by Sen. Jackson. Saudi Arabia and Iran accounted for 44.6 per cent of the United States' \$37 billion in foreign military sales last year. Iran and Saudi Arabia are the first and second largest purchasers of U.S. arms, followed by Saudi Arabia. Much of the Saudis' purchases is devoted to building infrastructure projects such as airports.

The analysis said that the United States should be watchful for differences between the Saudis and their non-Arab neighbors across the Gulf in Iran. The two countries have had an uneasy relationship in recent years.



SQUEEZE PLAY—ABC television personality Barbara Walters gets a big hug from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during a reception in Begin's honor at Washington residence of the Israeli ambassador.

Begin, Sadat to Meet Sunday In Ismailia on Israeli's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)
of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

"We will give the residents free choice of citizenship, either Israeli citizenship or Jordanian citizenship," Mr. Begin said. "If they opt for our citizenship it will be granted. They will go to the Knesset, they will hold other civil rights. If they prefer to keep their Jordanian citizenship, then they will be Jordanian citizens."

Interviewer Barbara Walters asked what would happen to Palestinian Arabs not living on the West Bank—such as those in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin said that they would stay in the countries where they are now living, as the responsibility of those nations. He said Israel would accept "some" Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and the West Bank area but that the rest would stay where they are. He did not specify how many or which Arabs would be permitted to enter from Lebanon.

Mr. Begin came to New York from Washington late yesterday after a day of meetings with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former President Gerald Ford and an appearance on CBS Television's "Face the Nation." During that television

appearance he said his proposals could mean self-rule for Palestinian Arabs for the first time in their history.

He said President Carter "considers the proposals I brought to him a fair basis for negotiation to achieve peace."

He emphasized that he had not asked Mr. Carter for a commitment to his proposals, but he said that he was happy because he found "understanding" at the White House.

Before flying to New York, Mr. Begin went with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Israeli ambassador to the apartment of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. The Prime Minister said he told the senator, who has been a vocal critic of Israel, that he was happy because he found "understanding" at the White House.

Peres Voices Doubts

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The leader of Israel's major opposition party said today that Mr. Begin's suggestions for a Middle East settlement could lead to the establishment of a hostile Palestinian state.

"The idea of self-administration for the Palestinians leaves the potential for an independent Palestinian state—you can't ignore that," former Defense Minister Shimon Peres said.

OPEC Freeze On Oil Price Held Certain

Key States' Stand Considered Decisive

By Juan de Oms

CARABALLIDA, Venezuela, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The oil-price freeze already imposed by the major Middle Eastern producers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has made the ministerial meeting scheduled to open here tomorrow largely a formality.

The first ministers began arriving for the 12-nation OPEC conference at this beach resort on Venezuela's Atlantic coast while the organization's Economic Commission met yesterday to prepare a report on conditions in the world oil market and pricing alternatives.

But OPEC's price policy is a political decision made by governments, not by technicians, and Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, representing 65 per cent of OPEC crude production, have indicated that they favor maintaining the freeze for the present price structure, which is based on \$12.70 a barrel for Saudi light crude.

Demand Sluggish

During this year, OPEC prices were raised 10 per cent in two stages after a split developed on pricing policy. Saudi Arabia did not follow the price increases until July, and only after the other members agreed not to impose an additional 5-per-cent increase during the second semester. World demand for oil is now sluggish, and the biggest producers, with huge bank deposits and investments in Western countries, have been receptive to the argument of oil-importing countries that a new price increase could damage Western economic recovery and monetary stability.

An indication that supporters of an OPEC price increase feel their view will not prevail was seen in the notification by Iraq that Abdel Kerim Tajer, its petroleum minister, would not attend this meeting. The Iraqi delegation arrived headed by an official of lower rank.

Both Iraq and Libya are viewed as "hawkish" on oil prices but are considered unlikely to go against any OPEC consensus.

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, who said last month that prices should be increased by from 5 to 8 per cent next year, will make an address at the opening session tomorrow. He told newsmen yesterday that Venezuela would abide by whatever decision OPEC's ministers reached on prices.

Over the weekend, Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, a founder of OPEC, said that oil export prices should be indexed to rise with industrial prices, but he predicted that oil-exporting nations would adopt no price increase now.

Mr. Perez Alfonzo blamed Saudi Arabia and Iran for blocking what he said should be an increase of at least 11 per cent and perhaps 25 per cent at the OPEC ministerial meeting.

Unilateral Rise

He said that in an OPEC which does nothing, Venezuela should unilaterally increase prices and be prepared to export less "even if we have to shut down wells." Mr. Perez Alfonzo, 74, holds no official position, but his views on oil matters are respected and he exercises a moral influence in the governing Democratic Action party of President Andres Perez.

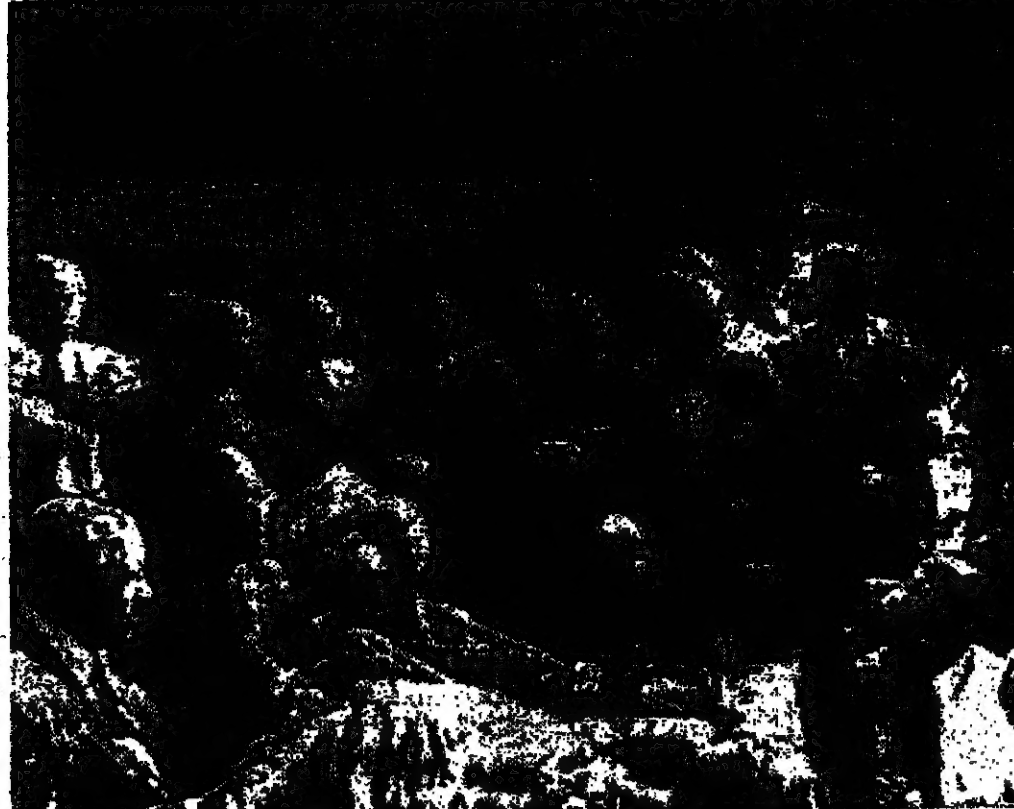
"What is unacceptable for oil exporters and for the world in which we live is that the prices of the goods exported by developed countries continue to rise while they demand that oil, which is a depleting resource, be sold to them at declining real prices," he said.

Mr. Perez Alfonzo, who was Venezuela's minister of petroleum and mines when OPEC was founded in 1960, said industrial countries were indulging themselves in wasteful use of oil and trying to blame the rising prices on the oil exporters.

He said that the total of 61 million barrels of oil produced on a daily average during the first half of this year was 6.2 per cent higher than the average during the first half of last year.

Trains Late in Milan

MILAN, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Trains driven here up to four hours late today because of a slowdown by railroad workers demanding better pay and more investment in the state transport system.



Egyptian and Israeli spokesmen hold joint press conference yesterday near Fyr

Cairo Talks Recess, Awaiting Begin Vis

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed out that Mr. Begin said nothing about allowing Palestinians who formerly lived on the West Bank to go back there. "More than the question of what passport they will carry if they want to leave there," he said, "there is the question of whether anyone will be allowed to return."

Mr. Begin said he would reveal his intentions about the Golan Heights, from which Israeli withdrawal is a minimum condition for peace with Syria.

On the other hand, by stressing the West Bank rather than Sinai, Mr. Begin provided no ammunition for the Arab critics of Egypt who say Mr. Sadat is acting only for himself, not for a comprehensive solution.

After today's brief Cairo session, spokesmen for the Israeli and Egyptian delegations held a joint press conference to announce that the next meeting would be on Wednesday.

In effect the Cairo conference is on the shelf until Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin meet. After that, it is expected that it will resume, probably, at the foreign minister level.

The meeting of the two leaders is expected to be held on a boat moored in the harbor of the city of Ismailia. Mr. Begin is expected to arrive at the nearby military airfield, the same one Mr. Sadat took off from on his trip to Israel last month, and be taken to the meeting site in a motorcade.

Mr. Sadat has a house in Ismailia, and flew there today after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts.

Bomb at Egyptian Embassy

BEIRUT, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Lebanese security authorities today defused a time bomb set to go off at the Egyptian Embassy in Beirut, the second such attempt against Egyptian property in less than 24 hours.

Last night, unidentified persons hurled a bomb at the bank of

Egypt Reported To Fear Plots To Hijack Planes

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Egypt has decided to tighten security to foil an expected wave of hijacking attempts by Arab opponents of its peace moves with Israel, the state-controlled weekly Al-Ahram al-Yom reported today.

"Security authorities in Egypt have received more information that the Rejection Front has prepared a terrorist scheme aimed at hijacking Egyptian airplanes on flights from, and to, Cairo," the newspaper said.

Report on Holden

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Sunday Mirror said that British journalist David Holden was killed after being spotted on a flight to Egypt by a Palestinian commando group.

The Mirror's account, by John Knight, said the commandos were on a flight from Amman to Cairo "to terror blast the Sadat peace talks," which opened last week.

Knight, whose dispatch gave no source, said that on the plane Holden, a correspondent for the London Sunday Times, and the commando leader recognized each other, and that, from then on, Holden was a marked man.

Egypt and Lebanon in the downtown area of the Lebanese capital, causing material damage but no injuries.

An Egyptian security guard spotted the 14.5 pounds of TNT at the rear of the embassy grounds today and notified authorities, who defused the device shortly before it was set to go off at noon.

Meanwhile, the radio in Riyadh voiced the Saudi position by saying there was no justification for the opinion expressed by Mr. Begin in Washington about his plan for West Bank autonomy.

"As long as the Israeli occupation of Arab territory and Jerusalem continues, there is no room for optimism," the radio said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization categorically rejected Mr. Begin's peace plan today and warned that as long as the Palestinians were kept out of their homeland there would be no peace.

Jurek Becker, Writer, Quits East Berlin to Live in West

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Jurek Becker, one of East Germany's best-known novelists, has become the latest prominent writer to leave the country.

The 40-year-old writer, best known in the West for the film version of his novel, "Jacob the Liar," about life in the Warsaw ghetto, said today in West Berlin that after lengthy negotiations he had been given a visitor's exit permit that will enable him to return to East Berlin.

Holder of the East German National Prize, he has consistently refused to tailor his writing to suit the official cultural line. He was expelled from the Communist party early this year.

He told friends he planned to travel to the United States in February and spend six months as writer in residence at Oberlin College in Ohio before returning to live in West Germany.

Unlike other prominent literary figures who have already left this year, such as Sarah Kirsch and Reiner Kunze, Mr. Becker, a Polish-born Jew, said he intended to keep his East German citizenship.

Together with 11 other leading cultural figures, Mr. Becker launched a public protest last autumn against the expulsion to the West of the balladeer Wolf Biermann. But unlike a number of other signatories, Mr. Becker refused to retract his protest.

The film of "Jacob the Liar" continued to run in East Berlin film theaters, but his other works were gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Rhodesia Says Base Raided by Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Black nationalist guerrillas have attacked Rhodesia's biggest forward air base, killing a member of the security forces, wounding six and causing minor damage, military headquarters announced tonight.

The Grand Reef Base, 15 miles from the border with Mozambique, was hit by rocket, mortar and small arms fire Saturday night "from a group of terrorists who fled when the base was returned," a communiqué said.

The Yemen Foreign Ministry indirectly criticized Mr. Begin's recent statement that he had disqualified himself as a legitimate representative of Palestinians by joining with Arab rejectionist states called on "all Arab states to abide by the decisions of Rabat and Algiers summit to work to close ranks."

day with the rulers of Bahrain and Qatar. He was for Abu Dhabi tomorrow. He said Saudi Arabia yesterday.

Moscow Criticizes Prop

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union said today that Mr. Begin's Middle East peace plan did not go far enough to return occupied Arab lands. "These are proposals of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to their own independent state," Moscow radio said.

Death's Grim 'Red Tape'

bookshops and he was not to publish his latest novel to appear in West Germany.

In the summer Mr. Becker, turned in his membership official writers' union, ending his chances of being to work in East Germany.

He said then that he to stay in East Germany, if allowed to write. "If I'm not keeping my mouth shut, I would rather keep it shut," he said.

(Continued from Page 1)

ball choice. He had an scholarship to the Univ. of Louisville but after a year, decided to play ball in medicine in France. He said his goal was to be a doctor in Appalachia, where people needed him.

When the body arrived, eight days after there was further distress. "He was squashed in a coffin," his mother said, head was forward on neck and it looked to me as if he had been hit by a train. I was terribly upset. Just gruesome. This is not for our \$3,000."

It took the Malen weeks to find out how had been spent and the U.S. consulate asked of his belongings.

Finally, they got a \$400 and a notice about their effects having arrived. It cost several dollars to ship them.

The family also had with the assistance of Sen. John Chafee, at least two other bodies home. The body home had been gestured by Chafee's regulations.

These regulations shipment only if the body was not a U.S. interest or "unique." The U.S. interest was the body of a U.S. citizen.

James Graham, Tariffs Section, said that his office was an air mail for shipment for the body. "If it had known, it would have said that it was a U.S. interest," he said.

Congress has not yet passed money for the body home. A State Dept. official recently staff not only the return of the body more than case from France, complicated it cost for services.



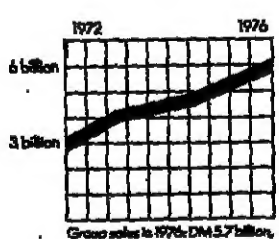
Skyline of New York in 2002

"To live in another country..."

To live in another country is more than just to love it. To love France, Italy, or Spain with their different civilizations does not make one a native of these countries. That is why the management of the companies of the Henkel Group in the various countries is left to national managers. This has, by the way, been common practice in the Henkel company for generations.

Henkel has fared well with this attitude. There is no reason to change it now as it promises to be successful in future, too.

Henkel



Group sales in 1976: DM 5.5 billion, thereof 20% outside Germany.

34,200

Headquartered in Düsseldorf, Henkel operates in 40 countries.



No. 2 among the detergent manufacturers in Europe
No. 1 among the adhesive manufacturers in Europe
No. 4 among the chemical companies in Germany

Make it Mackinlay's



The Five Generations Scotch

On Soviet Bid to Cut Fleets

Indian Ocean Forces Talks Stalled

By Richard Burt
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Negotiations on reducing naval forces in the Indian Ocean have hit a snag over a Soviet proposal to reduce the size of its fleet, officials said during the weekend.

The snag, which emerged in the last week in Bern, was said to be only one of several differences that could make a naval agreement more difficult to achieve than many officials predicted. The Carter administration apparently is unwilling to commit itself to cutting forces in the area and also to accept a Soviet proposal to reduce the size of its fleet, officials said during the weekend.

Both of these ideas, officials said, are unacceptable to U.S. negotiators because they would not allow the United States to move aircraft carriers into the region. Although officials stressed that the administration is not opposed, in principle, to the idea of naval reductions, they argue that negotiations on this question should follow a stabilization agreement.

Before the Bern meeting, officials were optimistic about reaching an agreement. Now officials are debating the cause for the apparent shift by Moscow. The Soviet proposal is seen by some to stem from problems that its navy faces in maintaining a position in the region following Somalia's decision on Berbera.

These officials suggest that until the Soviet fleet once again achieves a secure foothold in the Indian Ocean, it may not be possible to conclude a new arms accord.

Others are less sure of the impact of the Somali decision on the talks. They argue that the Soviet moves were predictable and that the administration had been overly optimistic in expecting to achieve an agreement in the near future.

Russia Denies Gain
MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today denied that it stood to gain greater advantage than the United States from talks on demilitarizing the Indian Ocean.

A long official commentary issued by Tass also disputed a suggestion that the two superpowers were using the negotiations to divide the Indian Ocean into spheres of influence.

Insisting that the aim was to limit armaments and military activity in the area, Tass said that the Soviet Union believed "daring, radical steps" were needed—including the removal of all foreign bases, and a reduction in the military presence of all non-coastal states.

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FANGS FOR THE MEMORIES—Dancer Linda Kramer shows how she convinced Philadelphia SPCA officials that a boa constrictor found on a doorstep in the city really was hers and not the missing pet of children in nearby Upper Darby. A new twist, Linda?

Gain Expected for U.S. Job Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Many of the larger U.S. corporations plan to offer more jobs to college graduates next year than they did in June, and university placement officials have already seen an increase in campus recruiting by potential employers.

"The increase in the job market will not be dramatic, but it points to a trend," said Dr. Frank Endicott, executive placement director at Northwestern University.

"Businessmen feel that the economy will improve, and we are seeing an upturn in hiring," Mr. Endicott released the results of his 32d annual survey of corporate hiring intentions last week. He found that among 198 major corporations responding to his questionnaire, 96 per cent believed that business would be as good or better next year and, as a result, they expected to hire 14 per cent more men and women than they did last year.

Graduates of programs in computer science, engineering and mathematics and statistics are expected to be most in demand. Mr. Endicott reported that students entering those fields could expect starting salaries averaging \$13,000 to \$17,000.

Other placement officials said that students in liberal arts would have greater difficulty finding satisfactory employment than those in business and specialized fields, but that they, too, would find a greater variety of job opportunities.

Georgia Bank Involved

Arab Investors Said to Want Lance as Their Agent in U.S.

By Art Harris and John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP).—Bert Lance, the former budget director, is in the final stages of negotiations with Middle Eastern financial interests that want him to set up a holding company to direct capital into banks and other U.S. investments.

"The deal has been agreed to in substance but not in form," says a source close to the negotiations.

These same interests are seeking to buy control of National Bank of Georgia, of which Mr. Lance was once chairman and still owns 16 per cent of the outstanding stock according to several knowledgeable sources.

Mr. Lance's Washington attorney confirmed the fact that negotiations are going on "rather intensively," but not the details.

"Trying to Guess"
There are a lot of people who are trying to guess what's going on," said the attorney, Robert Altman, but he added that few are privy to the details. "The terms are still being negotiated. We hope to have a statement shortly."

Earlier plans reportedly called for the Arab investors to acquire 40 per cent of outstanding NBG stock. Recently, though, they raised their sights. "They now want to control the Atlanta bank."

As head of a holding company that would control at least 50 per cent of NBG stock, Mr. Lance would in effect be in a position to run the bank.

Some NBO officials are "uncomfortable" with the idea of putting Mr. Lance back in the driver's seat, says a source. During his brief two years at the bank, Mr. Lance brought in a great deal of new business. But much of that business has gone sour. Following Mr. Lance's resignation of the bank chairmanship to accept a presidential appointment, the bank has had a series of losing quarters.

The investment group, however, has "measured" these NBO officials that "Bert would be so busy making investments [for the group] that he would have little time to devote to administering NBO," says the same source.

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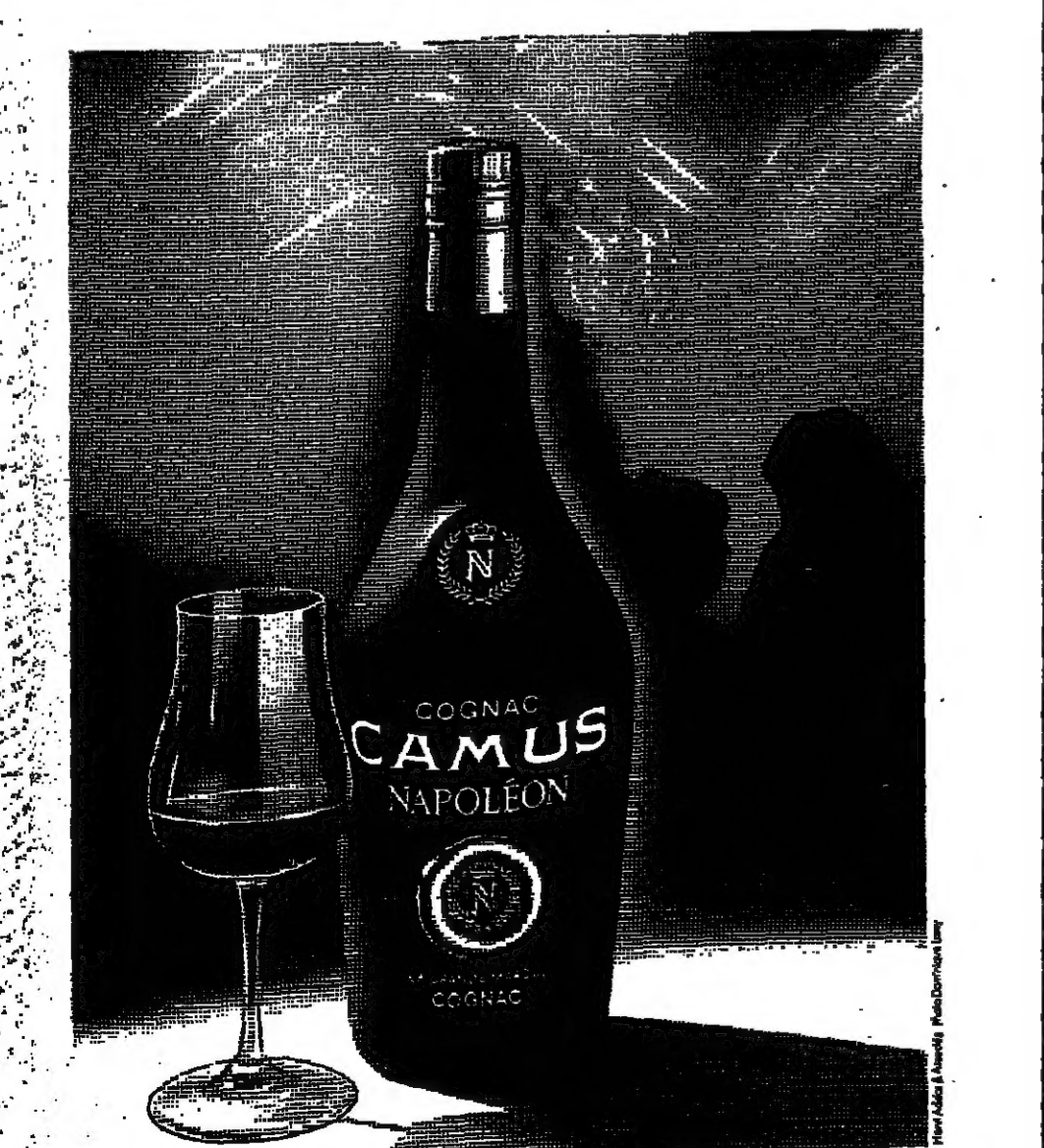
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Now there are half a million reasons to keep in touch with the Dutch

In June 1974 a Philips PRX telephone exchange utilizing stored-program control (SPC) was inaugurated in the Amsterdam district of Wormerveer. Serving 6144 subscribers, it marked the beginning of an ambitious telephone modernisation programme in which Holland's entire public telephone network would be gradually converted from electro-mechanical to computer control.

The pace with which this programme has proceeded during the past three years can be measured by the fact that in November - as planned - the 87th PRX exchange was integrated into the national telephone network; increasing the number of SPC-connected subscribers to over 500,000 - nearly 15% of Holland's present telephone population, and the world's most concentrated network of SPC lines.

Among the many advantages of SPC is its ability to provide each subscriber with direct access to a variety of computer-stored services such as automatic wake-up, call transfer, call costing, abbreviated dialling and many others. Soon the Dutch P&T will commence a user-acceptance survey in which a number of these services will be available to subscribers in two representative telephone districts. And to simplify subscriber access to these services, a unique automated voice-response guidance system will be used.

When the modernisation programme is completed in about the year 2000, Holland's SPC telephone network, having kept pace with the present, will be ready for the demands of the future. For in addition to providing all the benefits of stored-program control, the Philips PRX exchanges used throughout the network can simply and economically be converted to digital performance as and when required.

Telephone Administrations the world over, faced with the need to modernise and extend their public telephone service, should look at the rate of Holland's progress to date. They'll find half a million reasons to go SPC... via Philips' PRX exchanges.

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In Andreotti's Minority Government

Italian Communists Step Up Demands for Greater Power

By Ina Lee Selden

ROME, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party is increasing its demands for a greater voice in the decisions of the minority government of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

With unemployment and other economic problems increasing, the party's leadership has called in effect for the formation of an emergency government. This would mean continued rule by Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic party but with the Communists and four other parties joining with the Christian Democrats in putting together legislation.

Such a move would be a step closer to allowing the Communists to share power, and it has been demanded by the Communist leadership under pressure from workers clamoring for action against unemployment. It has also been suggested by other parties that joined with the Communists last summer in agreeing to keep Mr. Andreotti in power by voting together on urgent legislation that the government might propose affecting the economy, public order or reorganization of state-owned industries.

Watered-Down Measures
Up to now, few urgent measures have been approved. What legislation has been enacted in these fields has often been too watered down to have much practical effect.

"We believe," Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist party secretary, said on television last week, "that the already serious situation will deteriorate further if the current form of government continues much longer. It is urgent to turn the situation around and give the country a clear sign of change."

A similar demand was also made by the Communist leadership earlier.

Commenting on the Berlinguer

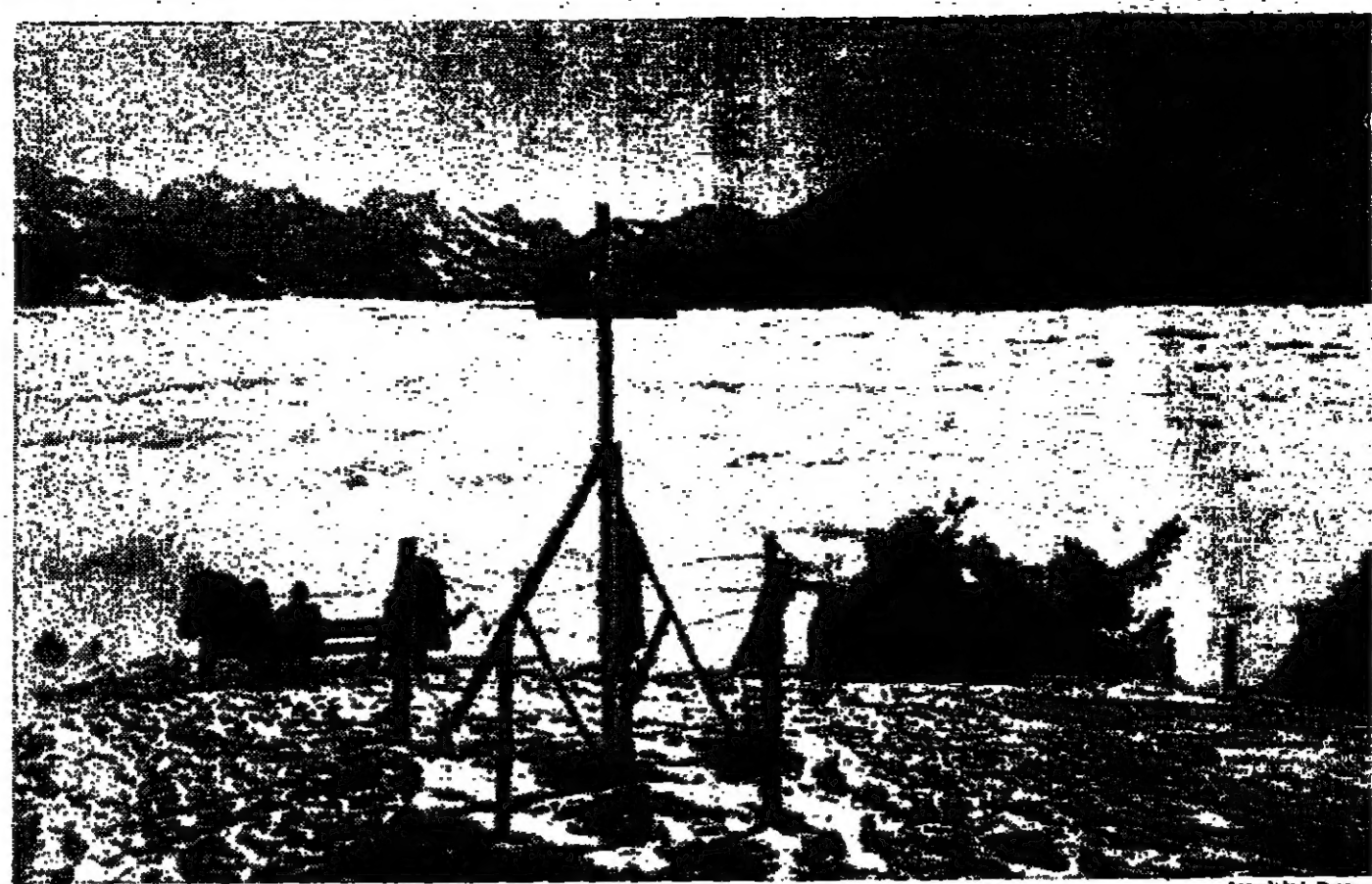
statement, the secretary of the Christian Democratic party, Benigno Zaccagnini, said Communists could be brought closer to government "if a real and concrete basis for agreement on the most urgent problems could be found."

The Communists, in their call for an emergency government, are using the same arguments that they advanced after the elections of June of last year, when they won one-third of the vote, running only a few percentage points behind the Christian Democrats. At that time they said that they should be brought into the government to undertake the kind of legislation the situation required.

Pressure From IMF
The Christian Democrats have been trying without success to work out an economic policy that would satisfy both industry and the unions. The unions, however, have threatened a general strike unless the government invested more money in the publicly owned industries. At the same time, the government is under pressure from the International Monetary Fund to reduce public spending.

Besides the Christian Democrats and the Communists, the parties that joined last summer in the legislative pact were the Socialists, the Social Democrats, the Liberals and the Republicans. The Christian Democrats, Republicans and Socialists have agreed with the Communists that the current arrangement must be changed at some point.

Aldo Moro, the president of the Christian Democratic party, has said the time is not yet ripe for such changes. But the Republicans have threatened to vote against the government's economic plans and have said that only by giving the Communists greater responsibility could the necessary economic measures be approved.



ON A CLEAR DAY, YOU CAN'T SEE THE VALLEY—Mountaineers atop the Margels peak enjoy a panoramic view of the Bernese Oberland in Switzerland while a sea of clouds obscures the view down into the valley below.

Brides Still Sold Despite Peking Ban

Chinese Peasants Cling to Their Old Ways

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 19 (NYT).—When Wang Kuo-ying's parents arranged to introduce him to a prospective bride, a young woman from a nearby production team, he was happy indeed. As the daughter of a poor peasant family she had the proper class background and she was considered a strong worker. She would be an asset in starting work units, the main source of income for Chinese peasants.

There was only one problem: Her family wanted a high bride price—1,000 yuan, or more than \$600 at the official exchange rate, with a third in cash and the rest in food, clothes and jewelry. Although it amounted to more than a year's income for the whole Wang family, the money was raised eventually, after some bargaining and after the Wangs borrowed heavily from the local credit cooperative and pooled savings from relatives.

Marriages by purchase, as they were called before the Communist take-over in 1949, have been prohibited by Peking, but refugees reaching Hong Kong from the mainland say that virtually all rural marriages still involve substantial payments. Even Communist officials are required to pay, it is said.

The persistence of prohibited practices after three decades of Communist control reflects the relative laxness of that control in the countryside as compared with the cities. This is not to say that the government is unable to exert an effective rein on the 600 million peasants who live in the rural areas, but the degree of rural autonomy, like the widespread system of informal exchange of goods in the cities, suggests that China is not so monolithic as it is often pictured to be—that it is neither rigidly totalitarian nor harmoniously revolutionary.

One reason for the peasants' measure of autonomy is that much of rural life is still controlled by the family, as it always has been. Among the officials in each production team, brigade or commune—the three basic divisions of rural life—almost every peasant has a network of kinsmen to whom he can look for help and with whom he has some leverage.

It may be a relative who has some extra influence in making decisions about the distribution of work points or the availability of loans or of such scarce items as bicycles. An official who is a kinsman may have a say in allocating the brigade's few treasured slots for college enrollment, and a friendly official can wink at a couple who marry before they have attained the Communist party's guideline ages—23 for peasant women and 25 for men.

In the city such decisions are in the hands of the office, factory or school, so there is less opportunity for influencing them. City life requires more ingenuity

than life in the countryside. A study of the peasants by two American sociologists, Martin King Whyte and William Parish, to be published next year under the title "Village and Family in Contemporary China," found that because the Communists chose to divide the countryside into production teams following old village lines—the path of least resistance—they unintentionally reinforced family and village loyalties.

The peasants' tendency to adjust to new Communist programs through compromise, accepting some and modifying others, is also indicated by their reaction to Peking's efforts to foster birth control. Almost all Western visitors have been im-

pressed by the population-regulation measures, and they report amazing success in reducing the birthrate below 2 per cent (some say almost to 1 per cent). However, refugees from villages in Kwangtung Province, opposite Hong Kong, say that many villages pay little attention to birth control.

After six years of a campaign to get peasants in one area to use birth control, a Kwangtung official said, only 10 per cent of the women took the pill and 10 per cent used the interuterine loop, while only 10 men out of 200 in the local brigade volunteered for sterilization. "Since the government stressed that the work should be done by education rather than by force, there was little we could do," she explained. "We could not throw the babies away."

Such incidents suggest that Peking's political campaigns, which have such a large part in the image presented in the Chinese news media, do not often penetrate below the level of commune headquarters in the countryside.

Soviet Missile Tests Set

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday warned that ships and aircraft should stay clear of two Pacific Ocean areas where it plans to conduct rocket tests starting tomorrow until Dec. 30, the news agency Tass announced.

The Soviet Union said the tests would be conducted in the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. The tests would be conducted in the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. The tests would be conducted in the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea.

The old-line bureaucrats and military men who have recently returned to power are now methodically funding out of office and publicly humiliating the radicals, generally younger politicians who drove them from office 10 years ago, at the onset of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution.

In Peking, the official Chinese press paints the victims of the current campaign as "black hearts" and "wild-eyed ideologues" still loyal to the disgraced "Gang of Four," the radical faction of the Politburo ousted last year by Mao's more moderate successor, Chairman Hua Guofeng.

But analysts here and inside Peking's diplomatic echelon consider that the purge going on in about 30 of the 36 provinces are old-fashioned vendettas, not true ideological struggles.

"The old-timers who have regained power in China don't want to renege the Maoists who pushed them out 10 years ago," a Western diplomat said. "They just want to get even with them."

The purge, part of what the People's Daily newspaper bills as the "third campaign" against the "Gang of Four," are ostensibly aimed at removing the quartet's followers. The first two cam-

aigns, although never identified as such at the time, were directed solely at the radicals themselves—Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo, and three male collaborators, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and Yao Wenzhuo.

"Though the gang has fallen, their poisonous influence will not vanish of itself if we do not criticize it," the People's Daily declared when it launched the campaign against what it calls the "black-slee generals" and "dog-headed advisers" allied with the radicals.

Others to expose hidden supporters of the "Gang of Four" have been issued by Peking almost daily for the last three months. But accumulating evidence suggests that many Chinese politicians, particularly at the local and provincial levels, may be taking the campaign as an excuse to settle some purely personal scores only tangentially related to the capital's radical-moderate split.

The September radio broadcast from Seichuan that first revealed that Chang and Lin were brought down by the couple and dropped from sight for several years, has recently reappeared in Peking as a troubleshooting for Teng Hsiao-ping, a long-time enemy. It is almost certain that Mr. Li is responsible for staging the humiliating road show in which Chang and Lin now find themselves the reluctant stars.

It is no coincidence, analysts here feel, that Chang and Lin were first dragged onto a stage in Chengtu, Seichuan's capital, and forced to listen to the jeers of thousands on Sept. 16, exactly 10 years to the day after they subjected Mr. Li to a similar ordeal before a screaming mob.

Cholera Toll Tops 80
JAKARTA, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—More than 80 people have died of cholera in the past two days in the East Java region of Banyuwangi, according to newspaper reports.

Cholera is a highly contagious disease that causes severe diarrhea and vomiting. It is often fatal if not treated promptly.

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Food-Poisoning Cases on Rise

U.S. Is Worried by Standards Of Health on Cruise Vessels

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Three days after it failed a federal public health inspection, for the sixth time in the past year, the Dutch cruise ship Statendam sailed out of Miami Dec. 2 for a 10-day Caribbean cruise. Aboard were 671 passengers and a crew of 372.

By the time the vessel docked again in Miami, at least 32 passengers and 13 crew members had been stricken with gastrointestinal afflictions—an outbreak that inspectors who boarded the ship in mid-cruise are still investigating for possible links to a variety of substantial conditions, including malfunction of the waste elimination system, a too-warm refrigerator and other food storage and handling problems.

The episode which is also under inquiry for the ship's failure to report the outbreak as required by law ("a human error," the cruise line said) represents a matter of continuing concern to federal health officials: the extent to which cruise vessels carrying an estimated million passengers a year through U.S. ports failed to meet recommended government sanitation standards. Compliance, in the end, is voluntary. There is no penalty for failing to pass.

According to government figures, 73 passenger ships from all over the world underwent a total of 615 inspections in U.S. waters between Dec. 1, 1976, and last Nov. 30. A total of 419, or 68 per cent, of the ships failed the tests.

Not Enough to Pass
Twenty-four of the ships, including four of the last six remaining U.S.-flag passenger vessels, have never accumulated enough points to pass an inspection since the standards were adopted in July, 1975, according to reports of the Quarantine Division of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

At the time, there have been 21 reported outbreaks of gastrointestinal illness aboard ships.

"This we know," said John Yashuk, chief of the agency's Miami-based sanitation control unit. "Only two of the outbreaks occurred on ships that regularly met the standard."

Although Mr. Yashuk has credited most of the industry with progress toward meeting the standard, the industry is up in arms over what it regards as a distortion of the record, just as cruising is emerging from near-annihilation under the postwar air-travel boom.

"It's a misinterpretation and misuse of documents," said John Reurs, chairman of the New York Committee of Passenger Lines, representing 15 companies with about 70 ships.

While acknowledging that "there seems to be a problem in consistently meeting standards," Mr. Reurs said, "If technical people from service and that any health themselves have difficulty in interpreting what went wrong, it's almost impossible for those outside to judge." He said that some of the ships cited in the reports had since been withdrawn from service and that any health risk of cruising "is very, very slight and the record proves it."

The issue was ignited by recent published accounts, including an article in the Sunday Times of London, on the results of the ship inspections.

The inspection program was designed to protect the health of passengers and crew on cruise ships.

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Court Orders N.J. Cleric to Leave Pulpit

By Elizabeth N.J., Dec. 19

(AP).—A Baptist minister whose congregation complained that he criticized them by name from the pulpit has been ordered by a judge to stop preaching at his church.

The temporary order to the Rev. Miles Austin was issued Friday at the behest of the deacons of Bethel Baptist Church in Westfield.

The parishioners charged that Mr. Austin failed to visit the sick and shut-ins, to counsel young parishioners and to pay \$300 in pledges he had made to the church since last year. It said Mr. Austin frequently told parishioners that they should not own Cadillac or split-level homes.

Mr. Austin was hired as pastor in February, 1974. The deacons asked him to resign last June. He has ignored their request for the past several months.

Such incidents suggest that Peking's political campaigns, which have such a large part in the image presented in the Chinese news media, do not often penetrate below the level of commune headquarters in the countryside.

The old-line bureaucrats and military men who have recently returned to power are now methodically funding out of office and publicly humiliating the radicals, generally younger politicians who drove them from office 10 years ago, at the onset of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution.

In Peking, the official Chinese press paints the victims of the current campaign as "black hearts" and "wild-eyed ideologues" still loyal to the disgraced "Gang of Four," the radical faction of the Politburo ousted last year by Mao's more moderate successor, Chairman Hua Guofeng.

But analysts here and inside Peking's diplomatic echelon consider that the purge going on in about 30 of the 36 provinces are old-fashioned vendettas, not true ideological struggles.

"The old-timers who have regained power in China don't want to renege the Maoists who pushed them out 10 years ago," a Western diplomat said. "They just want to get even with them."

The purge, part of what the People's Daily newspaper bills as the "third campaign" against the "Gang of Four," are ostensibly aimed at removing the quartet's followers. The first two cam-

aigns, although never identified as such at the time, were directed solely at the radicals themselves—Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo, and three male collaborators, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and Yao Wenzhuo.

"Though the gang has fallen, their poisonous influence will not vanish of itself if we do not criticize it," the People's Daily declared when it launched the campaign against what it calls the "black-slee generals" and "dog-headed advisers" allied with the radicals.

Others to expose hidden supporters of the "Gang of Four" have been issued by Peking almost daily for the last three months. But accumulating evidence suggests that many Chinese politicians, particularly at the local and provincial levels, may be taking the campaign as an excuse to settle some purely personal scores only tangentially related to the capital's radical-moderate split.

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Old Foes Exacting Revenge in China

'Gang of Four' Backers Target of Vendetta

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 19.—Like troopers in a traveling morality play, a middle-aged couple, Chang Ed-ting and Lin Chieh-ting, have been shepherd-ed all over China's Seichuan Province this autumn, from one rally to another. At each stop, mobs are invited to curse, heckle and spit on them.

As many as 50,000 spectators have been drawn by the ritual, which is hardly meant to entertain. It is, instead, a typical episode in what is emerging as one of the most far-reaching purges in Chinese history, a campaign apparently designed by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to "settle accounts" with radical politicians who played a leading role in China in the last decade.

The old-line bureaucrats and military men who have recently returned to power are now methodically funding out of office and publicly humiliating the radicals, generally younger politicians who drove them from office 10 years ago, at the onset of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution.

In Peking, the official Chinese press paints the victims of the current campaign as "black hearts" and "wild-eyed ideologues" still loyal to the disgraced "Gang of Four," the radical faction of the Politburo ousted last year by Mao's more moderate successor, Chairman Hua Guofeng.

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For Procedural Rather Than Safety-Rule Violation

U.S. Laboratory Is Ordered to Stop Gene-Splicing Work for First Time

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Dec. 19 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health has for the first time ordered a laboratory to halt gene-splicing research supported by a federal grant because of a procedural violation of the rules governing such studies.

A spokesman for the agency said last week that there was no known violation of safety rules or laboratory procedure. The laboratory involved is at Harvard Medical School, where recombinant DNA research, popularly known as gene-splicing research, has been in progress for several years. The investigation by the agency is continuing.

The agency supports with funds more than 250 projects in recombinant DNA work at 110 institutions. Such research embraces experimental techniques that have been a subject of much controversy because of the view of some critics that they are potentially dangerous and might lead to deliberate manipulation of heredity in ways the critics consider improper.

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the active substance of genes. It is therefore the key chemical in the heredity of all life. The recombinant DNA techniques make it possible to splice genes of widely divergent species, human and bacterial for example.

Many scientists consider the techniques extremely useful as a tool for learning more about the chemistry of genetics and possibly for developing important medicinal drugs and coping with some

genetic diseases that are now untreatable.

The specific procedural violation just made known was Harvard's failure to get an approved memorandum of understanding and agreement concerning the laboratory's experiments before the work actually began. The reason for this failure is unknown.

The violation came to light because of a freedom-of-information request from Leslie Dach of the Environmental Defense Fund, who said he made the inquiry because of reports that persons in the laboratory had been using poor laboratory procedures in some of the experimental work.

Agreement Lacking
After his request for information on the laboratory's work, the NIH investigated and found that the required agreement was lacking. Three officers of the institute went to Boston for further investigation.

Neither Mr. Dach nor spokesmen for the institute could confirm the reports of poor laboratory procedures. Mr. Dach disclosed the agency's action here after the opening session of a special meeting of the advisory committee to the director of the agency.

The two-day meeting last week

was called to advise on proposed changes in the guidelines drafted by the institute in 1975 to cover gene-splicing research by scientists working on federal grants or contracts.

The National Institutes of Health is the federal government's main agency for conduct and support of biomedical research. The agency's guidelines on gene-splicing research are considered binding on virtually all such research supported by any federal agency. The guidelines are not yet binding on industry.

The agency is also investigating possible violations of the recombinant DNA rules by a group at the University of California, San Francisco.

Opening the session, Dr. Donald Fredrickson, director of the agency, described the issue of guideline revision as "a matter of national and even international interest."

In some respects the proposed revisions, first made public this fall, relaxed the rules, removing some experiments from coverage by the guidelines, and changing

safety requirements for others. The revisions have been drawn up on the basis of data accumulated in recent years concerning the research.

Some speakers at the meeting criticized the proposed relaxations as being unwarranted and were also critical of the procedures of revision for not including sufficient contributions from critics or allowing enough time for a study of the documents. But other participants said that some features of the guidelines were too stringent.



LOUDER, YOU ALTOS!—Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath aims a re-voicing glance at his chorus as he leads a Christmas carol concert yesterday.

By Nobel Laureate Who Asked for Them

End of Curbs on DNA Research Is Urged

By Victor Cohn

BETHESDA, Dec. 19 (UPI).—James Watson, the Nobel-winning co-discoverer of the structure of DNA, the stuff of life, has surprised colleagues by urging for an end to government restrictions on DNA research as unwarranted "nonsense."

Watson, who has been a vocal proponent of the restrictions, said "there is no evidence" experiments recombinant DNA can do anyone any harm that the time and dollars spent on maintaining restrictions is "enormous." He and scientists who recommend precautions in the first were "stupidly" wrong, he

fears of Dr. Watson and other scientists can be forgotten.

"Watson has put some questions in our mind that I think we need to consider very carefully," but "I don't think he's right—he's his usual extreme," said Dr. Walter Rosenblith, provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Jim is speaking, I think, for the large group of scientists—that is, a probable majority who now agree with him—and much of what he says may be correct," commented Dr. Alexander Rich of MIT, co-chairman of a National Academy of Sciences forum on the DNA problem this year. But the "prudent" and "correct" course, he said, is to modify the rules only as new evidence shows the research to be safe.

It was the "extreme" Dr. Watson who, as an extremely emotional and highly original young man, joined Britain's Francis Crick to first describe the double-helix-shaped molecule that is the chemical of the genes in every organism.

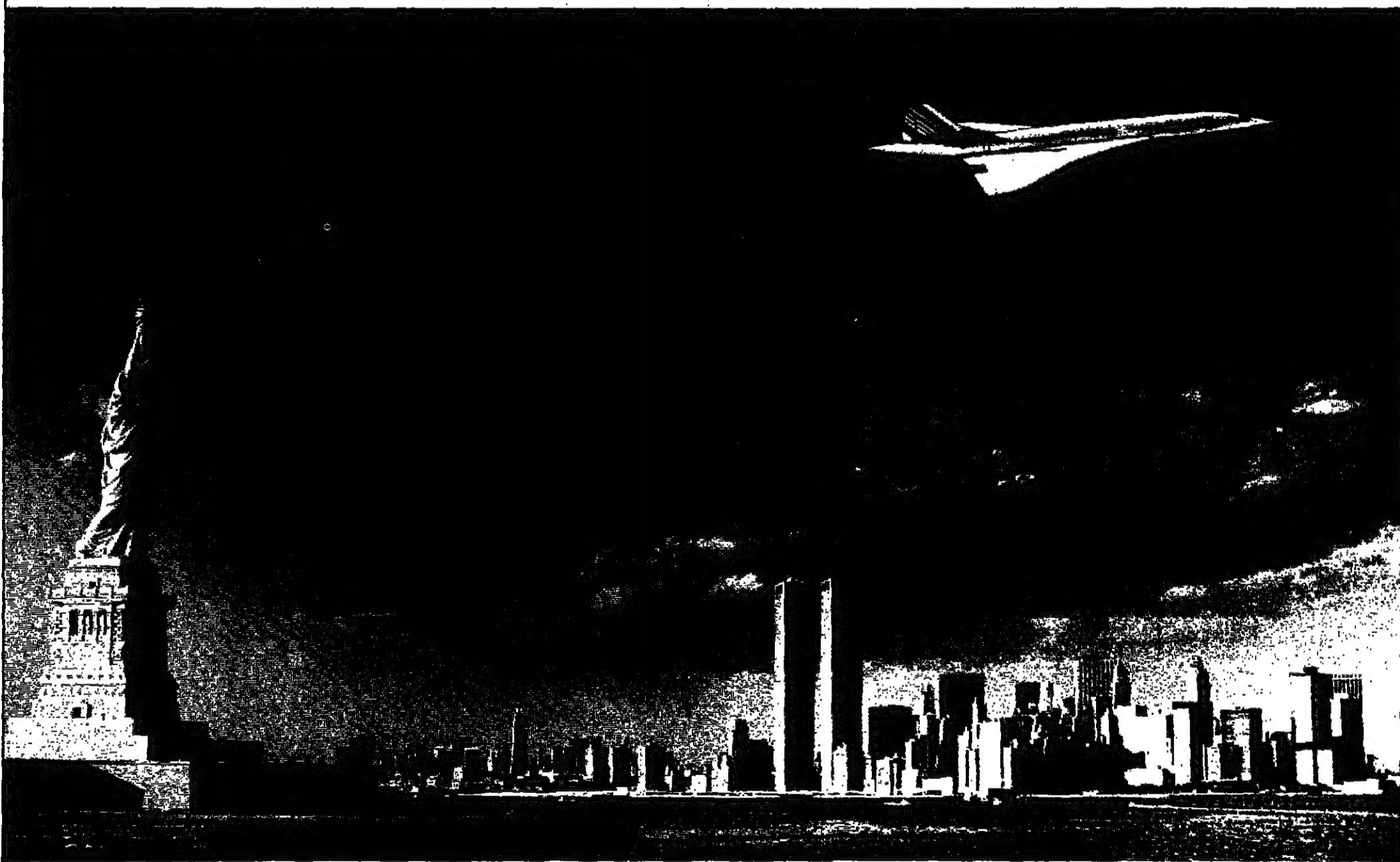
Three years ago, Dr. Watson and a small group of others first warned that new experiments splitting and then "recombining" the DNA of various organisms

could create new life forms having unknown powers.

The precautions have become a "disaster," Dr. Watson said, and the public has been misled to fear "madman scenarios."

Many scientists consider the techniques extremely useful as a tool for learning more about the chemistry of genetics and possibly for developing important medicinal drugs and coping with some

Concorde chaque jour.



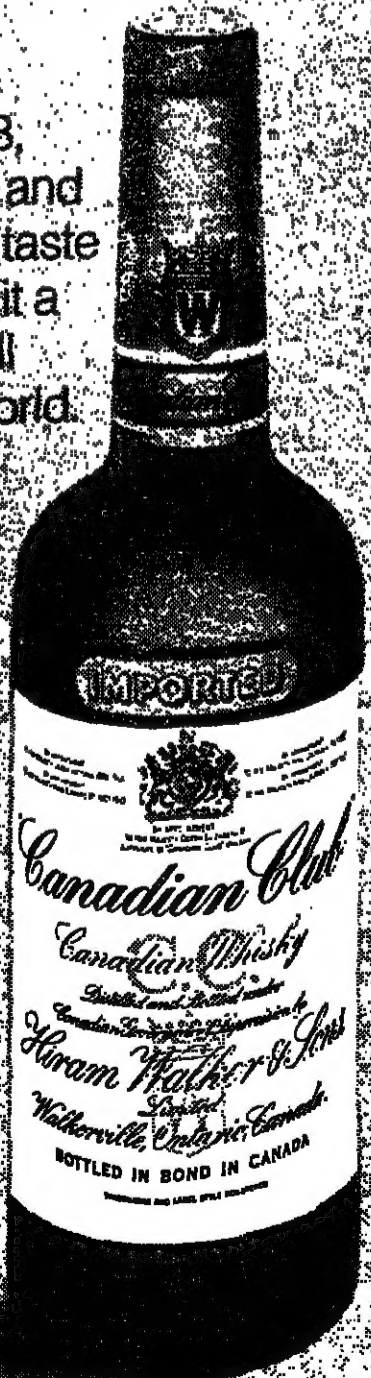
Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:30 a.m. local time.

You cross the Atlantic in a spectacular 3 1/2 hours aboard Concorde, surpassing the sun for speed. You arrive in New York refreshed and relaxed, four valuable hours faster than by any other flight, at the start of a full business day. Connecting flights from all of Europe and throughout all of North America facilitate your journey. The daily Paris-New York Concorde. A precious gift from Air France to make the most of your precious time.

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The Begin Thesis

Prime Minister Menachem Begin returns to Israel with considerable satisfaction at the reception of his thesis in Washington. But while that has not been spelled out for the public, it is easy to see why Mr. Carter was at least receptive to it. For in essence it is an extension of the President's own proposal that political and strategic boundaries need not necessarily coincide. Mr. Begin has carried this idea a long step further: Political boundaries can exist within frontiers of sovereignty and defense; Arabs can have autonomy within Israel.

Like Mr. Carter's own proposal, this one has the advantage of breaking down the walls which territorial claims can erect; it would allow more freedom of discussion than simple adherence to the notion that Israel should have the lands it occupied in 1967, or the counterdemand that it must withdraw to the pre-1967 borders. But apart from the fact that there are many, including most Arabs, who still insist on this latter condition for peace, there is the even more important one of how Arabs and Israelis would live together in this larger Israel; how political autonomy would work in an economic and strategic unit; how freedom to place settlements on either side of the old boundaries by either Arabs or Jews would operate in practice.

In other words, the Begin thesis is painfully close to the Palestinian liberation program for a single state—with the exception, of course, that in his plan it would be the Israelis who would be the controlling factor,

whereas the PLO visualizes Arab dominance. This revives the old issue, which has been so heatedly argued since the British mandate days, of whether there is to be a single Palestine or a partitioned one. Begin represents the point of view that Palestine is the Jewish homeland, in which Arabs and Christians, Druzes and atheists, may live. The other side has been that presented so eloquently by Abba Eban, former Israeli foreign minister and statesman at large, who dismisses the "single Palestinian citizenship" as a part of the "unitary myth," which is the history of the Middle East (and most recently that of Lebanon) has shown to be very difficult to even try to live with.

Apart from its intrinsic difficulties, the Begin thesis is certain to encounter stiff Arab (including, in all probability, Egyptian) opposition. Whether it can be a basis for serious peace discussions, whether it is more than the "fair basis" for negotiation that—according to Mr. Begin—President Carter considers it to be, remains to be seen. It is imaginative in its outline; it doubtless could, if applied rationally and humanely, provide a very sensible solution.

Rationality, however, is a very minor element in the ethnic and nationalist and religious clashes that are so prevalent today. And while there are grave risks in applying chilling comments to the mood of peace that the Sadat-Begin initiatives have created, it cannot be forgotten that there is good warrant for mistrusting any false prophets who cry "Peace, peace" when there is no peace.

Violence in Sports

Larry O'Brien is the fellow who helped steer John Kennedy to the White House and then tried to make sense out of the postal service for Lyndon Johnson. He is an amiable fellow, as we recall, but with a certain toughness, and both qualities should serve him well in his present position as the commissioner of the National Basketball Association.

Mr. O'Brien has now taken a major step toward bringing violence in sports under control: He has fined Kermit Washington, a Los Angeles player, \$10,000 and suspended him for 60 days. Given Mr. Washington's current pay, that works out to a penalty of more than \$50,000 (before taxes). His offense was slugging a Houston player, Rudy Tomjanovich, who arrived—belatedly—on the scene of a fight. Mr. Tomjanovich got the worst of it. He is in the hospital with a fractured jaw and nose and an injured eye.

Mr. Tomjanovich's injuries were unusual, but the unhappy fact of the matter is that the fight itself was hardly unique. Basketball has become increasingly violent in recent years, and so have football and hockey. Fights have become a commonplace occurrence, and deliberate attempts to injure opposing players or provoke them into fights are not unknown. In fact, while we have no quarrel with the penalty Mr. O'Brien imposed, we think it is worth remembering that Mr. Washington's sudden swing at Mr. Tomjanovich was very much in keeping with the atmosphere that has developed on the court and that has been nurtured by some coaches—never mind their pious words to the con-

trary. The Kermit Washington performance, for example, was no more outrageous than the behavior of Adrian Dantley, who, a few days earlier, forced his way into the opposing team's dressing room to start a fight. Mr. Dantley was suspended for three days.

Nevertheless, Mr. O'Brien had to start somewhere. Now he must keep after the violence. Professional basketball's tolerance of violence has already had its effect on many young would-be basketball stars. The lesson given them constantly via television is that you can overcome your shortcomings as a player—in basketball, football or hockey—if you are mean enough or play dirty enough to intimidate your opponents. That lesson, we suspect, is carried off the playing fields into other aspects of life by the young.

Mr. O'Brien recognizes this. Unfortunately, others involved in professional sports do not. When John Ziegler, president of the National Hockey League, was asked about fighting, he said: "I do not find it unacceptable when two men, in a frustrated state, decide to drop their sticks and gloves and take swings at each other." Well, we and many others do. What is the difference between professional athletes fighting because they are frustrated and politicians or businessmen fighting when they become frustrated? In civilized communities, laws and rules replaced fighting long ago as the way of settling disputes. Isn't it about time that the hockey and basketball and other professional sports establishments joined civilization?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Controlling Consulting

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants a consultant to review its guidelines for environmental-impact statements for nuclear power plants. The Department of Transportation wants a consultant to determine how better to spur employees to promote car-pooling. Recently, several federal agencies hired consultants to rewrite their nearly impenetrable regulations in plain English. These are just a few examples of the thousands of tasks performed for federal agencies by consultants, who during the past two decades have become a ubiquitous and integral part of the federal structure. But, incredibly, according to a recent government report, it's "not now possible to determine how many consultants are used by the government, at what cost, and for what purposes."

The conclusion of the Government Accounting Office study, demaying as it is, comes as no surprise. Last summer a congressional subcommittee, after a year-long investigation, reached the same conclusion. According to both reports, the way consultants are hired is extremely loose, confused by varying and often conflicting regulations of different agencies and subject to little or no comprehensive review by a single authority. In fact, there isn't even a govern-

ment-wide definition of what consultant services are. It has been estimated that government agencies last year spent \$1.8 billion for consultant services. Some think that figure is a very conservative guess.

Fortunately, President Carter is lending a hand to congressional efforts—namely those of the Senate subcommittee on reports, accounting, and management—to get a handle on the consultant business. The Office of Management and Budget is trying to work out some guidelines that would propose a definition of consultant services for all federal agencies, set out the government's policy on the use of consultant services and create management controls that OMB officials claim will largely eliminate abuses of the consultant-agency relationship. Federal officials also are planning two separate data-gathering systems to keep track of government consultants hired by contract and by individual appointment.

There may be, as some critics allege, flaws and gaps in these proposals; we'll have a better measure of their value in several months. But they do show, finally, movement toward imposing some order on the farming-out of government business to private consultants.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 26, 1902

NEW YORK—From Boston comes the news of an innovation in the form of the woman elevator operator. An official in a company that makes elevators was asked if he thought there was any likelihood of elevator girls for New York. "There aren't any yet," he said, "but I see no reason why there shouldn't be. As long as no physical strength is needed, a woman can do the job just as well as any man."

Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1927

SAN FRANCISCO—California, which, through paid advertising, has prevailed upon the rest of the nation to drink orange juice and which supplies the fresh fruits for much of the home-made forbidden alcoholic beverages, has been hit by a bad, or a rage, which threatens consumption of native fruit juice and wine. The new drink, new to these parts, is sarsaparilla juice, and it is selling strongly.



Here's One Dated From Last Year Asking for Improvements in the U.S. Postal Service.

A U.S. 'Politburo' on Russia?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—One could pass by George Kennan's latest essay, putting it down to the genuine anxiety felt by this distinguished, diplomat-turned-scholar, were it not that his eminence and eloquence are likely to add credibility to some disturbing myths about our approach to Soviet affairs. I refer to his recent Council on Foreign Relations speech.

Kennan finds it irrelevant, and personally distasteful, to dwell on military power. He omits it from the list of post-Stalin changes he thinks Americans should consider in composing a Soviet policy. He asks us to understand that his study of the "science of destruction" has "frustrated" him: Military matters have "gotten seriously out of hand" and "something deeper"—one's view of the Soviet leadership—is involved. He would exclude "the whole question of the military relationship" from the grand seminar he proposes to set up to develop a new policy.

No doubt many Americans share Kennan's desire to flee from the military component of East-West relations. They look upon it as abstract and illegitimate, as something lending itself to manipulation by people of bad faith. But it is not enough to dismiss those who do weigh military considerations as "military enthusiasts," as Kennan does.

Debatable

The dimensions of Soviet power and the purposes to which it may be put are indeed debatable. They are, properly, what most policy debate is about. It is not some unreasoning passion that makes this so but the fact that most Americans, quite aware that Soviet power could destroy their country, worry about it. And why not? Kennan worries about it, too. But he does not wish to confront it head on.

Kennan is reluctant to consider that the Russians might be doing something, in the way of accumulating or projecting power, that a prudent American could question. And this colors his analysis of the two basic ways in which he suggests—people in this country see the Kremlin leadership.

In one view, according to Kennan, Kremlin leaders appear as "a terrible and forbidding group of men—monsters of sorts, really, because lacking in all elements of common humanity—men totally dedicated either to the destruction or to the political molding and enslavement of this country and its allies." In the second view those leaders are seen as "a group of quite ordinary men—perhaps the most conservative ruling group to be found anywhere in the world... given to everything else but rash adventure... [showing] the horror of major war that dominates most of the Soviet people."

Caricature

One is hard put to say which of these characterizations is, in any way, more of a caricature. Some Americans do see "monsters," but it is unfair to portray all those troubled by Soviet power as being gripped by a patently absurd stereotype. And if the Kremlin leaders were indeed "quite ordinary men," rather than being (as U.S. leaders) men whose behavior must be respected because, as leaders, they dispose of such awesome power, there would be no Soviet-American tension at all.

Kennan has a prescription for U.S. policy. It arises from his fear that hard-liners are near vic-

tory over the advocates of an overblown and realistic policy. Finding himself in this way distressed by the play of politics and public argument, he wishes to suspend that messy, awkward and, to him, unwarranted process and open what amounts to a seminar to achieve a new consensus. It would bring together "high-level policy-makers," and those opposition figures prepared to take a "basically intellectual" approach—the others "will have to be confronted, as a political problem, by the responsible political leaders"—plus "a few of the others of us who are interested in Russian affairs." An elite group of essentially like-minded folk meeting secretly to hammer out high policy (but not military policy): shades of the Soviet politburo.

"We stand at a crucial point in Soviet-U.S. relations," Kennan declares. But we don't. We

stand at a difficult moment; it will lead not to war or peace but to the next difficult moment. "What is involved," says former State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, writing wisely in the new *Foreign Affairs* magazine, is "a long-term evolution which requires constant attention and effort and which will see many occasions that will defy clear characterization as to whether they represent progress, retrogression, success, failure or 'irreversibility.' There is no joy in ambiguity, especially for Americans. But that is precisely what will mark our relations with the Soviet Union for a long time to come."

That being so, we—all of us—have no choice but to make the best policy we can by a process—democratic politics—that is as maddening as it is unavoidable and sound.

Foreign Policy Ghosts

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Jimmy Carter is an amateur in foreign policy. He thinks a hard world can be moved by ideas as vague as "human rights." He talks too freely about his policies. He does not understand the need for secret maneuvers, for the sudden application of pressure. He is naïve.

That criticism began soon after he took office, and it is in full throat at the end of the year. Not even the daily demonstration of his crucial part in creating a framework for peace has yet calmed the furious suspicion of his Middle East policy. Among the foreign affairs experts, the Washington insiders, the liberal community, the bad-mouthers of Mr. Carter goes on.

The trouble with the critics—one trouble—is that they forget. They forget the reality of U.S. foreign policy in the years before Mr. Carter, when it was not open, not concerned with ideals, not "human rights." But for Americans considering how their policy affects the world, this should be a season for remembrance.

Bombing

Five years ago this week the United States began the most destructive single episode of international violence in the recent history of the world: the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam. Over 11 days U.S. B-52s and other planes carried out 2,000 strikes on Hanoi and Haiphong.

The Christmas bombing was planned by a few in secret and conducted without any serious explanation to Congress or the public or U.S. allies. There were suggestions that the bombing was needed to force concessions from North Vietnam in the pending peace negotiations. But when a peace agreement was signed in January, 1973, it contained no significant changes from the draft that the North Vietnamese had wanted to sign the previous October.

The real purpose of the bombing, we know now, was not military advantage but exemplary punishment. It was designed to impress South Vietnam, which had been reluctant to accept the peace terms. It showed Saigon that the United States was ready, in Gen. Alexander Haig's elegant phrase, to "crush" the world.

That episode was a perfect expression of U.S. foreign policy at the time: secret, sudden, cold-blooded, egotistic, obsessed with strategic concepts that it would

Lawless Policy

Four years ago, without authority in any law or treaty or other source of constitutional power, a U.S. president sent B-52s to bomb Cambodia; Congress finally put a stop to that crudest example of lawless policy. The same year, 1973, the elected government of Chile was overthrown—not with direct U.S. participation in the coup, so far as we know, but after a covert campaign to destabilize the government, as we learned despite official lies.

Three years ago, a U.S. secretary of state's uncritical friendliness toward the colonels who then ran Greece brought disaster on Cyprus. He was told that a rightist Greek coup was coming on Cyprus, but he disregarded his own ambassador's advice to warn the colonels off. The coup led to a Turkish invasion and political wounds not yet healed.

Two years ago, a president and secretary of state acting on their own intervened covertly in the civil war in Angola: an adventure not finally abandoned until Congress in 1976 prohibited further U.S. involvement. Almost certainly, too, U.S. officials secretly encouraged South Africa to send its troops into Angola, a step that brought the first Cuban forces to Africa.

Why remember all that now? The men who made those policies are out of office, after all, and in their new role as statesmen-critics they sound so reasonable. They say they support President Carter's policy but wish it were more unified, controlled, guided by a central strategy.

We have to remember the price that may be paid—that was paid—for a foreign policy totally controlled from the center. The price was impatience with democracy, contempt for law, insensitivity to human values.

Openness

In 11 months of Mr. Carter's presidency, U.S. planes have not bombed any countries. U.S. intelligence agencies have not as far as we know, conspired to assassinate any foreign leaders or overthrow their governments. The United States has not identified itself with authoritarian dictatorship around the world. It has not been oblivious to torture and racism.

There are imperfections enough in the Carter record. But openness and a willingness to consult and a concern for human rights are not among them. When U.S. policy was different in its methods and attitudes, it did terrible things to others and, more important, to ourselves. Mr. Carter set out to restore old U.S. values in foreign policy. If we remember the very recent past, we should know that he has started to do so.

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The links between political killers in different countries... are increasingly obvious.

MADRID—More than two years after Gen. Franco's death, one year after Spain's choice of democracy in a referendum and a month after the election of Spain's first democratic parliament in four decades, there are still people in this country who are engaged in terrorist activities in the alleged name of freedom.

But there is mounting evidence that at least some Spanish terrorists, like their counterparts in other countries, are not as idealistic as they would have us believe. It is to be expected that in many countries that some extremists claiming to be patriots are well paid for their grisly work. And quite frequently foreigners are involved.

The links between political killers in different countries, whether the assassins hide behind the banners of the right or the left, are increasingly obvious.

It is ironic that the separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) should have fatally shot the chief of the security police detachment in Pamplona on the very same day (Nov. 27) on which the assembly of Basque members of parliament gave its approval for the proposed statute for provisional home rule for the Basque country.

Or is it ironic? Such coincidences are far too common in the annals of terrorism in Spain to be dismissed lightly. Consider these examples, all quite recent:

• Immediately after the Cortes, or Parliament, had agreed to discuss a total amnesty for political offenders (Sept. 27), a political fanatic shot a police captain dead in Madrid, in unbecoming celebration of the second anniversary of Gen. Franco's execution of five activists.

• On Oct. 3, a day on which Spain's political leaders assembled here to begin discussions for the "Moncloa Pact"—a broad multiparty agreement on the nation's political and economic objectives—the ETA fatally machine-gunned a top government official and two members of his police escort in the ancient Basque capital of Guernica.

• Only a few days later, just as the Cortes was passing the amnesty law, the ETA acknowledged responsibility for seven explosions which had taken place over the preceding two days in northern Spain.

Terrorists' Aim

Many more examples could be cited. The things suggest that the incidents are aimed against peaceful transition to a democratic future, rather than to protest against real or imagined repression. The terrorists' aim seems to be to create tension and confusion, to undermine the authority of the government and to polarize political opinion.

The exportation of revolution is a common practice today, and Spain is a prime market for such an export.

Sometimes the power behind an extremist movement is plain to see. The case of the MRLAC (Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands), Antonio Cubillo, broadcasts nightly from the studios of the state-run Algerian radio, egging on his bomb-throwers from a safe distance. Could there be any doubt about Algeria's role in fomenting terrorism in Spain?

Sometimes there are long-established and visible connections between terrorists in one country and another, even if it is not easy to pin down the power behind them. A member of the IRA military council confirmed in an interview published in the Madrid evening newspaper *Informaciones* in January, 1974, that there were contacts between the IRA and the ETA at that time. And an ETA representative reportedly attended a secret meeting in Milan in March, 1974, organized by the Italian Marxist group *Lotta Continua*, which was also attended by one of Ireland's *Provos* leaders.

Spanish police say that the leftist movement FRAP (Revolutionary Antifascist Patriotic Front) is related to the Basque-French group, and that some FRAP members are thought to have been trained in Germany. FRAP is responsible for a long list of urban guerrilla outrages, including the murder of the

police captain in the Spanish capital in September. GRAP (Group of October Revolutionaries) is another group of Basque terrorists, this one of Basque Communist Party, this group of leftist fanatics at the base has been widely suspected of being manipulated by the Basque Communist Party's ideological apparatus. But it is dangerous to make such a conclusion.

In an unprecedented news item given by a court, a girl, bomber while she was in police custody here, 19-year-old Mirra Diegues Silvera de M., said that she blew up the car and press room of the *El Mundo* daily. She said she was paid by the CIA and were at some right-wing group, that's a lie.

There is no doubt about the right-wing orientation of one of the most violent organizations, the bloodthirsty AAA (Apogeo Anti-Communist Alliance), which operates in Spain as it does in Argentina. The AAA has responsibility for the slaying of student Arturo Ruiz, shot to death during a demonstration just around the corner from the office in Madrid last Jan. 23, shot for the machine-gun slaughter of four Communist lawyers and a law office clerk in Madrid's Azaña district the next day.

One of those arrested in connection with the student's death was 50-year-old Jorge Cesarini, the neofascist party leader of the Basque country, known as *Justicia* lists. Cesarini is the proud holder of a decoration given to him by Franco. He was arrested in Madrid last Jan. 23, shot for the machine-gun slaughter of four Communist lawyers and a law office clerk in Madrid's Azaña district the next day.

More recently the AAA admitted its responsibility in the carnage at the offices of El Financiero in Barcelona, a building where two lives, on Sept. 16, were lost. Among those questioned was subsequently released was Alberto Royuela, who heads a group known as the *Brotherhood of Franco's Guard*, and Miguel Gomez Benet, a man accused of being the author of a series of bombings.

This rogues' gallery would be complete without a man of Mariano Sanchez-Covisa, 11 of the Warriors for Christ's King, a mob of young delinquents who like to dress up in uniform and carry up their weapons and other weapons. They use cycle chains, iron bars, and pistol butts in the practice of their hobby.

Arrested

The Warriors' leader was arrested last February when he uncovered a clandestine arms factory in a Madrid suburb. He was taken into custody when he was a man of Italian descent, including Salvatore Priola, a leading member of the radical organization Ordine and a man who is wanted in to answer charges of illegal arms traffic.

Italian extremists had a role in the incident at Madrid on May 9, 1976, when a group of the ultra-rightist *Brigades of the Holy Spirit* took during a pilgrimage was attended by Silvio Princesi, expelled shortly from Spain shortly after the slaughter on the occasion by Warriors for the King and several other Italian extremists among them. DelChiaia, a fugitive from justice in connection with a 1969 bomb blast which killed 100 in Milan.

Are these vultures from different countries simply a feather flocking together? The terrorist activities carried on in Spain by both right and left extremists, many of them, fully calculated, shadowy powers operating on an international scale?

Obituaries

Louis Untermeyer, 92, Poet and Anthologist

NEWTOWN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Louis Untermeyer, 92, poet, editor, anthologist and critic, died at night at his home here.

Besides his own books of poetry, he wrote, edited and anthologized hundreds of others. Among the most popular were "Modern American Poetry" and "Modern British Poetry," both used as textbooks.

He described poetry as "an effort to express the inexpressible in terms of the unforgettable."

In addition to thousands of his own poems, Mr. Untermeyer edited 90 books, most of them anthologies.

He was a contemporary and friend of Robert Frost, Stephen Spender, Ezra Pound, H.L. Menck, Carl Sandburg and E. Lawrence.



Associated Press.
Marriner Eccles

High School Dropout
Born in New York City in 1885, quit high school before junior year. Although he wanted to be a composer and artist, he entered his family's retail business. He was 17 and for the next 30 years devoted his days to business and his evenings to literary interests.

By 1922 he had published several volumes of poetry and prose. He resigned from his retail business in 1922 to devote full time to writing.

He was the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard in 1905, and was member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Untermeyer held the gold medal for distinguished service to poetry from the Poetry Society of America and served as patron and poet-in-residence at numerous American colleges and universities.

On his 90th birthday, he received a telegram signed by 20 of the country's most eminent poets crediting him with having done more for poetry than any other American of his generation.

Sir Ralph Cochrane

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Retired Air Chief Marshal Sir Ralph Cochrane, 82, who organized the "dambuster" raid by British bombers against Germany in World War II, died Saturday, family said yesterday.

The raid on the Mohne and Eder dams in 1943 flooded large areas of the industrial Ruhr valley and was a major setback for German war effort. The bombers, flying at a height of 50 feet, pierced a strong German defense system.

Sir Ralph was noted for his training and insistence on training. He later became responsible for the development of night vision bombing that resulted in the destruction of the Ruhr.

H. Publisher, Wife Injured in Car Crash

ENO, Nev., Dec. 19 (AP)—Hiram Loeb, 72, publisher of the Enquirer, N.H., Union City, and his wife Nancy, 53, were seriously injured in an automobile accident south of here, the Enquirer said yesterday.

The Nevada Highway Patrol said the Loebes, who live in Prides Crossing, Mass., but maintain a home near Reno, were southbound on U.S. 395 about 12 miles from Reno Saturday night when their vehicle struck a patch of ice and skidded off the road and turned.

Art Bars Freeing Hess

COLOGNE, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—A court here today rejected petition to free Rudolf Hess, first of the major Nazi war criminals still in prison. The court said West Germany has no jurisdiction over Hess as he had been convicted by the Allies who still held him.

in the breaching of the Dortmund-Ems and the Mittleland canals and the destruction of many other important enemy targets.

He also commanded the bomber squadron which later destroyed sites in northern France of Germany's V-weapons, the pilotless aircraft and rockets used against London toward the end of the war.

Sir Ralph was the youngest son of the first Baron Cochrane of Culca. He joined the navy in 1912, transferred to airships and joined the air force in 1919. He retired in 1952 and afterward held a number of posts in private industry.

Marriner S. Eccles

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Marriner S. Eccles, 87, an adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and architect of New Deal money policies, died last night.

Agee Fights to Stay In the Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19 (AP)—Philip Agee, 42, a former CIA agent who wrote a book exposing that agency's activities, began a legal battle today to avoid expulsion from the Netherlands as a threat to public order and national security.

A special committee of the Allens Department heard Mr. Agee's appeal behind closed doors. It is to report to the justice minister in about 10 days, and it will then be up to the minister to decide the next step.

Romania, China Accord

BUCHAREST, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Romania and China have signed an agreement on scientific cooperation, the official newspaper Scintela has reported.

Cement-Dust Diet Said to Raise U.S. Cattle Weight, Meat Quality

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture claims to have found a way for farmers to increase the weight of cattle—feed them cement dust. Not only do cattle fed the dust gain weight faster, but new research shows that the cattle also produce more tender meat, the department says.

Last year, three Georgia farmers mixed cement dust—which is high in calcium—with cattle feed. They soon found the animals were gaining about four pounds daily instead of the normal two pounds.

The farmers contacted the department's Agricultural Research Service in January and submitted their findings. As a result, the agency has been experimenting by adding cement dust to cattle feed. Tests so far show that the cattle gained weight 30 per cent faster than those eating grain and hay.

During a 112-day test at the department's Beltsville, Md., research center, seven steers fed dust along with their rations gained about three pounds a day, compared with 23 pounds gained by seven animals fed normal rations.

But researchers do not know why cement dust causes the cattle to gain weight faster. Department officials cautioned farmers against using cement dust until more research can be done.

Deal money policies, died last night.

A Mormon of Scots ancestry, Mr. Eccles went to Washington from Utah in 1934, leaving behind a financial empire that included operations in banking, construction, railroads, sugar, milk, hotels, lumber and insurance.

Roosevelt named him special assistant to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. and later in 1934 appointed him to the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Eccles was made governor of the board in 1936 and served in that post through the remainder of the Depression and World War II.

Yakov Flier

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Pianist Yakov Flier, 65, has died, Tass reported.

In addition to performing throughout Europe, Mr. Flier taught for 44 years at the Moscow Conservatory of Music. His pupils included about 20 winners of international competitions.

Severino Caveri

AOSTA, Italy, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Severino Caveri, 83, who served as Aosta regional president in 1949-53 and 1963-66 and campaigned for self-government for the French-speaking Aosta Valley, died today.

John J. Tuohy

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT)—John J. Tuohy, 51, the chairman and chief executive officer of the Long Island Lighting Co., one of the nation's largest utilities, died here Saturday.

Adm. Hidesaburo Kori

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Hidesaburo Kori, 69, who served as an aide-de-camp to Emperor Hirohito and commanded the battleship Mutsu before World War II, died today.

Adm. Wataru Ugawa

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Wataru Ugawa, 71, who was the oldest surviving Imperial Navy commander, died Friday.

Vincent Albers

DAR ES SALAM, Dec. 19 (UPI)—The West German ambassador, Vincent Albers, 60, died during the weekend of an apparent heart attack while swimming at a local beach.

Habib Said Improving

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The condition of Philip Habib, under secretary of state for political affairs, has improved, officials at Walter Reed Army Hospital reported today. Mr. Habib, 57, was admitted to the hospital's coronary care unit Friday.

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178 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
179 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
180 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
181 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
182 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
183 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
184 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
185 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
186 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
187 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
188 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
189 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
190 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
191 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
192 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
193 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
194 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
195 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
196 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
197 Mays	1.44	6	274	156	15	156	156	156	156	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	281	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	17	

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY OF IRAN
(SHERKAT MOKHABEBATE IBAN)

**U.S. \$250,000,000
MEDIUM TERM CREDIT FACILITY**

GUARANTEED BY

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN

MANAGED BY

CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

**COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG
-DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL-**

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

TORONTO DOMINION BANK

FUNDS PROVIDED BY

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND NV
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CHEMICAL BANK
CIB BANK, N.A.
COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESNER BANK
- DRESNER BANK INTERNATIONAL -
THE DAICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED
THE DAVID BANK, LIMITED
DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALEN INTERNATIONAL S.A.
DGB BANK - DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTS BANK -
(CAYMAN ISLANDS BRANCH)
THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED

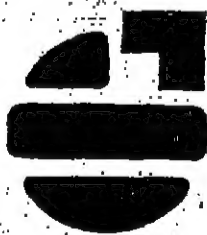
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN
SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESellschaft
HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
KYOWA FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED
THE MITSUBISHI BANK LIMITED
THE MITSUBI BANK LIMITED
THE MITSUBI TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED
THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK LIMITED
THE SATAMA BANK LTD.
THE SUMITOMO BANK LTD LONDON BRANCH
THE TAIYO KOBE BANK LTD.
THE TOKAI BANK, LIMITED,
TORONTO DOMINION BANK

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

RECEIVED 1997

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



banque française
du
commerce extérieur

Dfls. 75.000.000

8% GUARANTEED BEARER BONDS 1977 due 1983/1987

**PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IS UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY
THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE**

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.Y.

in co-operation with:

BANK BRUSSEL LAMBERT N.V.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS ET CONSIGNATIONS

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. INCORPORATED

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

December 28, 1977

Alcon Lab	11 1/2	Alcon Lab	11 1/2	Alcon Lab	11 1/2
Banner Ind	14 1/2	Banner Ind	14 1/2	Banner Ind	14 1/2
Ennis Busf	15 1/2	Ennis Busf	15 1/2	Ennis Busf	15 1/2
Fluor Corp	16 1/2	Fluor Corp	16 1/2	Fluor Corp	16 1/2
Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2
Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2
IBM Corp	19 1/2	IBM Corp	19 1/2	IBM Corp	19 1/2
Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2
Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2
Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2
McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2
Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2
Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2
Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2
Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2
Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2
Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2
Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2
Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	58 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	58 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	58 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	63 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	63 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	63 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	70 1/2				

Alcon Lab	11 1/2	Alcon Lab	11 1/2	Alcon Lab	11 1/2
Banner Ind	14 1/2	Banner Ind	14 1/2	Banner Ind	14 1/2
Ennis Busf	15 1/2	Ennis Busf	15 1/2	Ennis Busf	15 1/2
Fluor Corp	16 1/2	Fluor Corp	16 1/2	Fluor Corp	16 1/2
Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2
Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2
IBM Corp	19 1/2	IBM Corp	19 1/2	IBM Corp	19 1/2
Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2
Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2
Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2
McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2
Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2
Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2
Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2
Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2
Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2
Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2
Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2
Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	69 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	70 1/2				

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Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2	Gen Elec	17 1/2
Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2	Gen Motors	18 1/2
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Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2	Int'l Harv	20 1/2
Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2	Johnson	21 1/2
Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2	Kellogg Co	22 1/2
McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2	McDonald	23 1/2
Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2	Merck & Co	24 1/2
Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2	Philips	25 1/2
Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2	Rockwell	26 1/2
Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2	Schlumberger	27 1/2
Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2	Sperry Rand	28 1/2
Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2	Union Carbide	29 1/2
Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2	Walt Disney	30 1/2
Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2	Westinghouse	31 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	32 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	33 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	34 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	35 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	36 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	37 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	38 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	39 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	40 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	41 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	42 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	43 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	44 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	45 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	46 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	47 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	48 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	49 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	50 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	51 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	52 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	53 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	54 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	55 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	56 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	57 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	59 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	60 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	61 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	62 1/2
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Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	64 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	65 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	66 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	67 1/2
Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2	Wm. S. Kieser	68 1/2
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The First National Bank of Boston
The Provincial Bank of Canada
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.
The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation
Saudi International Bank
Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Ahrami Limited
United California Bank
World Banking Corporation
—WOBAGO—
Arab International Bank
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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